



Mauretania Arrives With 3,999 Troops From Overseas

'When Do We Eat?' Returning Soldiers Yell in Greeting Mayor's Committee

Land To-day, Then Go to Camp Mills

Parade Is Unlikely, but Hylan Asks Permission to Give Men Reception

Ablaze with lights and with her decks crowded with figures in olive drab who peered steadily ahead for the first glimpse of the light that shines on Bedloe's Island, the stately Mauretania slipped through the Narrows last night and came to anchor off Tompkinsville, bringing back the first detachment of returning American troops 3,999 strong, most of whom are members of aero squadrons.

All the way up the big ship had been shouting hilarious gossip with her wireless in response to messages of welcome which Mayor Hylan and other city officials sent from the police boat Patrol, with which they were on their way to welcome the soldiers home. But the soldiers were not in a mood for serious messages.

They were thoroughly frivolous and replied with reiterated statements of their thirst and appetite and queries as to whether New York had gone dry yet.

Won't Visit Manhattan

This morning, escorted again by city officials and by a welcoming committee from the Aero Club of America, the Mauretania will move up the Hudson to her pier. But her passengers will not get foot on Manhattan. Ferryboats will transfer them from the Mauretania to Long Island City, whence they will depart straightway for their demobilization point, Camp Mills.

'New York is proud of every one of you,' ran the message which Mayor Hylan sent by wireless to the soldiers, 'and welcomes you with its warmest welcome.'

Then as the Patrol drew closer to the great ship and swept a searchlight beam across the fretful black water up the lofty flanks of the Mauretania, still dimly camouflaged, and squarely into the eyes of the olive drab throng gathered at her rails, other messages were shouted by those on the police boat.

'Welcome home!' shouted Rodman Wanamaker through a megaphone. 'A greater welcome awaits you later on!'

'New Yorkers welcome you!' was the contribution of John A. Leach, Acting Police Commissioner.

'The Mayor's Committee welcomes you home!' yelled Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary.

Want 'Chow,' Not Praise

And then the reply, the first message of returning American troops to the folks at home, came back in stentorian tones:

'When do we eat?'

Almost coincident with the first was the second answer of the troops, which was shouted by a dozen or more in unison:

'Oh, how dry we are!'

And often and anxiously was the query repeated: 'Has New York gone dry yet?'

All the while the spotlight kept zig-zagging up and down and from stem to stern of the Mauretania, as the whistle of the Patrol blew greeting blasts and the lines of khaki clad boys yelled back their responses.

Admiral Mayo was taken off the Mauretania on the Sectional Patrol 444. He was met by Lieutenant Commander Frost and Captain Sterling, of Admiral Fisher's staff.

There was a rousing welcome for the admiral when he walked down the gangplank to go aboard the smaller boat.

'Come on board!' yelled some of the boys as the Patrol neared the ship. The demand was insistent, and members of the committee waited no longer. Through the stream of the searchlight playing on an open port door a gangplank was pushed, and across it scrambled the committee, headed by Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary; Mr. Wanamaker and Acting Commissioner Leach.

'Why, hello, Bob Moran,' shouted Private John M. Stinger, a bombing squad instructor, who used to be a mounted patrolman in the Westchester station, as the acting President of the Board of Aldermen reached the open doorway.

'And hello, Inspector Daly,' he cried, grasping the hand of the chief inspector. 'You used to be my old inspector.'

That was the first greeting given to

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Six U-Boats Coming To U. S. on Show Tour

Tribune London Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 1.—Six surrendered German submarines soon will arrive in America for show purposes. Others are being sent to France and Italy and the rest to various ports of England.

Police Aero Corps, To Work Up Among Clouds, Is Formed

Section Is First of Kind in World; Col. Thompson at Head

In anticipation of a day when it will be necessary to deal with handits of the air, the New York Police Department, through the efforts of Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, has organized an aviation section. The announcement was made at an Aero Club luncheon given yesterday by members to Colonel Jefferson Thompson, who is to be chief of the new service.

Although the police do not expect to be summoned immediately to chase and fight criminals among the clouds, officials pointed out a practical work that may be carried out at once. The services of aviators were found invaluable during the disaster at the Morgan munitions plant near South Amboy, N. J. Aviation detachments will be held for such work and also will patrol the rivers and bays of the greater city.

The new section was formed with the approval of Commissioner Enright, Inspector John F. Dwyer and other officials of the department. Special Deputy Commissioner Allan A. Ryan, a veteran in aeronautics, was associated with Deputy Commissioner Wanamaker in forming the new police branch.

Colonel Thompson, who will have charge of the police fliers, was a founder of the Aero Club of America and has taken an active interest in air affairs since the first planes took off from the ground at the beginning of the century.

Rodman Wanamaker is another pioneer. He brought the first Blériot monoplane to the United States in 1909, and at one time owned several balloons. He organized a transatlantic flight in 1914, but the trip was prevented by the outbreak of war.

Deputy Commissioner Ryan has been a life member of the Aero Club. He had charge of the first international aviation meet, held at Belmont Park in 1910, and contributed a prize of \$10,000 for a flight around the Statue of Liberty.

New York is the first city in the world to form an aviation branch of the police.

Chileans Would Annex Peru's Lost Provinces

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 1.—A great patriotic demonstration, directed against Peru, was held here yesterday and continued until midnight. It was the largest ever seen in Santiago and included almost the entire population between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

Resolutions to be sent to the national government demanding the incorporation into Chile of Tacna and Arica and an immediate increase in the army and navy were everywhere greeted with cheers. A feature of the demonstration was the presence of the veterans of '79 who captured these provinces from Peru.

The newspapers comment on the fact that hundreds of small Argentine flags were carried in the processions.

Germans Admit Laying 11 Mines Off Virginia

ONANCOOK, Va., Dec. 1.—Several mine sweepers arrived off the Virginia coast to-day to search for mines laid by the German submarines in their raids on this side of the Atlantic last summer.

Three are said to have been found at the points designated by the German officials in accordance with the armistice terms. The Germans reported that eleven mines had been laid in the vicinity of Winter Water Shoal Light.

Eight More U-Boats Received by Allies

HARWICH, Dec. 1.—Eight more German submarines surrendered to-day, making a total of 122 which have been taken over by the Allies.

14 German Merchant Ships Seized by Allies in Black Sea

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Allied naval squadron, which arrived off Sebastopol a few days ago, took possession of the Russian battleship Volga, one destroyer and five German submarines.

Fourteen German merchantmen were found in Black Sea ports, and will be used by the Allies as transports.

WHEN OUR BOYS RETURN

Will You Be Able to Speak to Them in French?

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A sixty-four-page book, entitled 'Language Logic,' profusely illustrated with full page halftone engravings, tells how French can be acquired by a very wonderful method by which you can learn to speak as well as read and write French, Spanish, Italian and English simply by listening to specially prepared phonograph records on any machine. Its publisher, the Cortina Academy, 12 East 41st St., Desk 23, New York, announces that for a limited time this book will be given free to all who write for it.—Advt.

Davison Sees World Famine Drawing Near

Declares Red Cross Faces Combat With Winter of Hunger and Disease

Says Governments Must Bear Burden

Every American Worker Is Expected to Continue Efforts Long After Peace

Famine and disease will stalk through the world this winter, in the opinion of Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Work Council of the American Red Cross, who has just returned from a three months' trip in Europe. Mr. Davison predicted yesterday, in a statement issued through the Red Cross, that distress will be so widespread that volunteer organizations will be powerless to relieve it and the chief burden must be borne by governments.

Mr. Davison during his recent tour of inspection of Red Cross activities abroad visited England, France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.

'That there will be an appealing cry of humanity from all over the world no one can doubt,' said Mr. Davison. 'The needs of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and the Balkans will not terminate with the formal declaration of peace. A hard winter is ahead. Exposure and the hardships of war and the dislocated industrial conditions of the world have produced hunger, want and disease.'

Economic Conditions Bad

'Politically the outlook for a new and better world is bright, but the economic conditions are ominous. There will be such distress in the world that it cannot be met by voluntary organizations. Governments themselves must bear the chief burden, and I am confident that cooperation between the governments may be relied upon in an endeavor to meet this wholesale work of relief which will be needed.'

'In addition to this, there will, however, be the necessity and opportunity for supplementary work, which Red Cross organizations throughout the world can do, should do and must do. Certainly, the women of America, working through the Red Cross chapters, and the women in other countries able to do similar work, will find their hearts dictating more than their hands can do. I hope no woman will think of relaxing activity or her endeavor to meet the calls for supplies of whatever character as issued from Red Cross headquarters at Washington until a

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Congress, Still Vexed but Eager, Awaits Wilson's Address To-day; Britain Sees Plot Behind Abdication

Gen. Pershing Is in Prussia With Army

Establishes Headquarters at Treves and Americans Patrol Villages

General Brown Made Military Governor

Gen. H. A. Smith in Charge of Civil Affairs in Oldest City of Germany

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1 (By The Associated Press).—American troops crossed the frontier into Prussia at daylight behind the German rearwards. Treves is the most important city thus far occupied. American troops also are patrolling scores of villages.

General Pershing is in the immediate vicinity to observe the operations. His advance headquarters will be established at Treves, where General Preston Brown will be military governor and General Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs.

The advance to-day averaged twelve miles.

Oldest Town in Germany

Treves is on the right bank of the Moselle River, fifty-seven miles southwest of Coblenz. It is perhaps the oldest town in Germany, and is rich in Roman relics. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the cathedral, which is one of the oldest in Germany, and the Provincial Museum, with a fine collection of antiquities.

Treves became an archiepiscopal see in the ninth century, and the archbishops rose to the position of princes and occupied a place among the imperial electors. Near the close of the sixteenth century it was recognized as

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Four U. S. Generals First Into Prussia

Tribune Cable Service
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, GERMANY, Sunday, Dec. 1.—Riding at the head of their troops, Generals Parker, La Jeune, Howes and Lassiter, of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 32d divisions, were the first Americans to enter Germany officially as the army of occupation.

Entering Rhenish Prussia at sunrise, the troops, en route to the Rhine, with troop columns in perfect order and American flags waving conspicuously, made an inspiring spectacle.

London Goes Wild In Noisy Welcome To Marshal Foch

'Good Old Tiger!' Shouted to Clemenceau on Visit to Discuss Peace

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Marshal Foch, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier; Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, were received by Premier Lloyd George, the Duke of Connaught and other high officials on their arrival in London this afternoon. Troops lined the route to the French Embassy, where M. Clemenceau was immediately taken, and to the hotels where the others are staying.

All the members of the party were enthusiastically received, but Marshal Foch came in for particular attention. Hundreds of Americans on leave augmented the roar after roar of cheers for Foch as he drove through the streets. The marshal had his hand at salute almost constantly. The cheering was punctuated frequently with the cry of 'Good old tiger!' for Clemenceau. Trafalgar Square and other vantage points were crowded with people.

The visit is purely for the arrangement of certain peace preliminaries.

Jews in Vienna Ask Wilson for Protection

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—According to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague, Entente officers have gone to Lemberg from Budapest to investigate the recent attacks upon Jews.

The Jewish community at Vienna has made an urgent appeal to President Wilson to protect them.

Wilhelm Is Acting Only For Himself

Personal Renunciation of Throne Leaves Others of Family Unhindered

Ex-Rulers Planning To Regain Crowns

Conference in Switzerland of Austro-German Agents Viewed With Suspicion

Tribune London Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 1.—The ex-Kaiser's abdication is now a formal, definite fact, but the form of his renunciation does not satisfy requirements here unless the actual text differs from the cabled reports. The great objection lies in the fact that the document appears to concern the Kaiser only, and says nothing about the other members of the royal house, while its form indicates that the previously expressed intention of abdicating amounted to mere temporizing with the Allies.

Much significance attaches to the simultaneous movements, apparently rapidly growing, aiming at the restoration of legality than to urgent political regime.

Crown Conference in Session

At present a conference going on in Switzerland between representatives of the previously ruling groups in Austria and Germany, over which the Crown Prince of Bavaria is presiding, is viewed here with grave suspicion.

The altered status of the Kaiser makes no difference, however, in the question of extradition. It is understood here, although it has not yet been stated officially, that all the principal allied governments agree they are legally entitled to demand that he be given up.

Holland Expected to Consent

The War Cabinet here will confer with French and Italian representatives to-morrow on the memorandum submitted by British law officers, who have taken the view that surrender would be required from Holland, with the usual formalities of international law, but the request is based less on legal arguments than upon carefully formulated reasons pointing out the necessity of this course.

There is little reason to expect that Holland will place serious obstacles in the way. A representative Dutch view is found in the 'Haagsche Post,' of Amsterdam.

'Let there be no juridical subtleties. Expel the Kaiser from the country immediately without more ado. We must not make the country an asylum for criminals. After the Bavarian revelations, it is certain that the Kaiser is one of the worst criminals.'

When surrendered the Allies will place the Kaiser in a place of safety pending trial by an international court.

Kaiser Now Trying To Fasten Blame for The War on Holland

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Further revelations showing that former Emperor William of Germany is seeking to escape responsibility for bringing on the war are contained in an article by Dr. Georg Wegener appearing in the Cologne 'Gazette,' recounting a conversation the writer had with the Emperor just before he fled. In this interview the Emperor attempted to shift the blame for the world conflict to the shoulders of Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

'Against my will they sent me to Norway,' William is quoted as having said. 'I did not wish to undertake the voyage, because the gravity of the situation after the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was clear at first sight.'

No Reports From Home

'But the Chancellor said to me: "Your majesty must take this voyage in order to maintain peace. If your majesty remains here it undoubtedly means war, and the world will lay to your charge responsibility for this war."

'Well, I then undertook the voyage. During all this time I received no reports from my government concerning current events. Strictly speaking, I only learned from Norwegian newspapers of what was occurring in the

Wilson's Plans Kept Secret to the Last

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (By The Associated Press).—No information regarding President Wilson's departure for France had been permitted to become public up to to-night.

Unofficially it was said the President plans to leave Washington Tuesday night for New York, where he would board the liner George Washington. It was said the liner would put to sea Wednesday.

There were other reports, however, that the President expected to go to New York on the yacht Mayflower, leaving Washington immediately after he addresses Congress to-morrow at 1 o'clock, but generally little credence was given these reports.

Inter-Allied Board Urged For All Time

PARIS, Dec. 1 (By The Associated Press).—One of the larger projects being matured as a preliminary to the Peace Congress is the creation of a permanent Inter-Allied Commission, on which Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States will be represented on all maritime, financial and food questions.

The project has been fully outlined, and it will be among the main subjects before the supreme council of premiers which is about to assemble in London.

Such a commission would take the place of the three temporary committees now in operation. These temporary committees are the inter-Allied maritime committee, on which Raymond R. Stevens and George Rublee, of the United States Shipping Board, are the American members; the inter-Allied financial committee, on which Oscar to Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, represents America, and the food committee, on which Louis P. Sheldon, representative of the American Food Administration Board in the United Kingdom, is the American member.

The functions of all three of these committees would be merged into a permanent inter-Allied commission, according to the proposal now being considered. While practical advantages in a permanent inter-Allied commission generally are admitted by diplomats here, opposition has developed to some of its features.

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Commission Would Act on Maritime, Financial and Food Problems

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One objection urged by experts is that a permanent inter-Allied commission would be the creation of a body which might be represented as making unnecessary a league of nations.

Advocates of a league of nations urge that it should be broad enough to include representatives from all nations, whereas the proposed permanent commission would be confined to four great powers.

Another objection raised in some quarters is that the European powers would hold three-fourths of the influence in the determination of questions coming before the permanent commission.

These objections, however, are considered to be matters of detail, and the prevailing view in the highest quarters is that a permanent commission has a good chance of being realized.

\$110,000,000 Missed After Enver Departs

GENEVA, Nov. 28.—Coincident with the departure from Constantinople of Enver Pasha, the former Turkish Minister of War, and his colleagues, the disappearance of \$110,000,000 of public funds placed in various banks was noticed, according to the 'Tribune,' of Geneva.

City Council of Paris Will Welcome Wilson

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to go in a body, on the arrival of President Wilson, to present to him the good wishes and welcome of the people of Paris.

The council expressed a wish that the day be made a national holiday.

Taft Against Heckling of President on Peace Plans

Advices Republicans Any Questioning of Motives Would Reflect on Party

Hot Debate Will Follow Address

Both Houses to Start Airing Grievances Immediately Executive Has Departed

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Not since the message urging a declaration of war against Germany has there been such interest in an approaching address of the President to Congress as there is in the one he will deliver at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. As the Chief Executive has consulted virtually nobody, there is no information in usually well informed quarters as to just what the President's peace ideas are, and hence the eagerness to hear what explanation he may make of them to-morrow.

It is regarded to-night as virtually certain that in addition to whatever the President may say about reconstruction legislation, he will outline his ideas about the peace terms. There is a very earnest desire that he shall tell the country just how far he wishes to go on the league of nations idea, about which there are many theories, and just what he means by the freedom of the seas.

Unlikely to Question Him

While there has been some talk of members of the Senate or House rising in their places and interrogating the President about these and other peace questions if he is not specific enough to please them, it is not believed to-night that any one will actually make this move. Parliamentary authorities in both houses say that such a procedure would be absolutely out of order, as the President is not a member of either house, but merely comes into the House chamber as a guest for the purpose of delivering his message.

There are many members in both houses, however, who wish heartily that the English custom of being permitted to cross-question the Administration, through its ministers, obtained, so that they could force explanations from the President in public that they have not been able to obtain in any other manner.

This is especially true of those Senators and Representatives who do not believe that the President is planning to tell Congress any details of his peace plans at all, but will keep the country in suspense until he has actually presented his views to the peace conference.

Congress Anxious for Facts

Some of the President's friends, who think he will pursue the policy of silence as to peace aims to-morrow, point out that it might not be diplomatic to set forth his views in this country in advance of telling them to the peace conference at Versailles. This view finds little favor in most Congressional circles, however, where the criticism of the President for having kept silent so long that it will be almost impossible, even if he speaks clearly on this subject to-morrow, to get the reaction of the country before he starts across the ocean.

In the Tuesday morning papers, however, it is confidently predicted, the President will be able to read a lot of opinions about his peace plans, or of his failure to talk about them, whichever may be the case. As soon as the joint session of Congress convened to hear him adjourns, the Senate is expected to plunge into a fiery discussion of peace plans, the League of Nations, the failure to appoint any representatives of the Senate on the peace commission and half a dozen other questions about which sorores exists.

Taft Against Interrogation

Before the President has got far down the Potomac on the Mayflower with the official party the wireless can